Rule 101. Motion practice before court commissioners.

party may also file a supporting memorandum.

- (a) Written motion required. An application to a court commissioner for an order shall be by motion which, unless made during a hearing, shall be made in accordance with this rule. A motion shall be in writing and state succinctly and with particularity the relief sought and the grounds for the relief sought. Any evidence necessary to support the moving party's position shall be presented by way of one or more affidavits or declarations. The moving
- (b) **Time to file and serve.** The moving party shall file the motion and attachments any supporting papers with the clerk of the court and obtain a hearing date and time. The moving party shall serve the responding party with the motion and attachments and supporting papers, together with notice of the hearing at least 14 28 calendar days before the hearing. A party may file and serve with the motion a memorandum supporting the motion. If service is more than 90 days after the date of entry of the most recent appealable order, service may not be made through counsel.
- (c) Response; reply. The responding party opposing a motion may file a response, consisting of any responsive memorandum, affidavit(s) or declaration(s). The response shall-file be filed and serve served on the moving party with a response and attachments at least 7 14 calendar days before the hearing. A party may file and serve with the response a memorandum opposing the motion. The moving party may file and serve the responding party with a reply and attachments at least 3 business days before the hearing. The reply is limited to responding to matters raised in the response.
- (d) Reply. The moving party may file a reply, consisting of any reply memorandum, affidavit(s) or declaration(s). The reply shall be filed and served on the opposing party at least 7 calendar days before the hearing. The

contents of the reply shall be limited to rebuttal of new matters raised in the
 memorandum opposing the motion.

- (e) Counter motion. Opposing a motion is not sufficient to grant relief to 30 the responding party. An opposing party may request affirmative relief by way 31 of a counter motion. A counter motion need not be limited to the subject 32 matter of the original motion. All of the provisions of this rule apply to counter 33 motions except that a counter motion shall be filed and served with the 34 response. The response to the counter motion shall be filed and served no 35 later than the reply. The reply to the response to the counter motion shall be 36 filed and served at least 3 business days before the hearing. Any such reply 37 must be served in a manner that will cause the reply to be actually received by 38 the party opposing the counter motion (i.e. hand-delivery, fax or other 39 electronic delivery as allowed by rule or agreed by the parties) at least 3 40 business days before the hearing. A separate notice of hearing on counter 41 motions is not required. 42
 - (d) Attachments; objection to failure to attach.
- 44 (d)(1) As used in this rule "attachments" includes all records, forms,
- information and affidavits necessary to support the party's position.
- 46 Attachments for motions (f) Necessary documentation. Motions and
- responses regarding temporary orders concerning alimony shall include, child
- support, division of debts, possession or disposition of assets, or litigation
- expenses, shall be accompanied by verified financial declarations with
- 50 <u>documentary</u> income verification and a financial declaration.attached as
- 51 <u>exhibits, unless such financial declarations and documentation are already in</u>
- 52 the court's file and remain current. Attachments for motions and responses
- regarding child support and child custody shall also include income
- verification, a financial declaration and a child support worksheet. A financial
- 55 declaration shall be verified.

(d)(g) **No other papers.** No moving or opposing papers other than those specified in this rule shall be permitted.

(h) Exhibits; objection to failure to attach.

- (h)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (h)(3) of this rule, any documents such as tax returns, bank statements, receipts, photographs, correspondence, calendars, medical records, forms, or photographs shall be supplied to the court as exhibits to one or more affidavits (as appropriate) establishing the necessary foundational requirements. Copies of court papers such as decrees, orders, minute entries, motions, or affidavits, already in the court's case file, shall not be filed as exhibits.

 Court papers from cases other than that before the court, such as protective orders, prior divorce decrees, criminal orders, information or dockets, and juvenile court orders (to the extent the law does not prohibit their filing), may be submitted as exhibits.
- (h)(2) If attachments papers or exhibits referred to in a motion or necessary to support the moving party's position are not served with the motion, the responding party may file and serve an objection to the defect with the response. If attachments papers or exhibits referred to in the response or necessary to support the responding opposing party's position are not served with the response, the moving party may file and serve an objection to the defect with the reply. The defect shall be cured within 2 business days after notice of the defect or at least 2 business days before the hearing, whichever is earlier.
- (e) Courtesy copy. Parties shall deliver to the court commissioner a courtesy copy of all papers filed with the clerk of the court within the time required for filing with the clerk. The courtesy copy shall state the name of the court commissioner and the date and time of the hearing.

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(f)(h)(3) Voluminous exhibits which cannot conveniently be examined in court shall not be filed as exhibits, but the contents of such documents shall be presented in the form of a summary, chart or calculation under Rule 1006 of the Utah Rules of Evidence. Unless they have been previously supplied through discovery or otherwise and are readily identifiable, copies of any such voluminous documents shall be supplied to the other parties at the time of the filing of the summary, chart or calculation. The originals, or duplicates, of the documents shall be available at the hearing for examination by the parties and the commissioner. Collections of documents, such as bank statements, checks, receipts, medical records, photographs, e-mails, calendars and journal entries, that collectively exceed ten pages in length, shall be deemed to be overly voluminous and shall be presented in summary form. Individual documents with specific legal significance, such as tax returns, appraisals, financial statements and reports prepared by an accountant, wills, trust documents, contracts, or settlement agreements, shall not be presumed to be overly voluminous, regardless of length, and should be submitted in their entirety. (i) **Length.** Initial memoranda shall not exceed 10 pages of argument

- without leave of the court. Response and reply memoranda shall not exceed 5 pages of argument without leave of the court. The total number of pages submitted to the court by each party shall not exceed 25 pages, including affidavits, attachments and summaries, but excluding financial declarations and income verification. The court commissioner may permit the party to file an over-length memorandum upon ex parte application and showing of good cause.
- (j) Late filings; sanctions. If a party files or serves papers beyond the time required in subsections (b) or (c), this rule, the court commissioner may

hold or continue the hearing, reject the papers, impose costs and attorney fees caused by the failure and by the continuance, and impose other sanctions as appropriate.

- (g) Counter motion. Opposing a motion is not sufficient to grant relief to the responding party. An application for an order may be raised by counter motion. This rule applies to counter motions except that a counter motion shall be filed and served with the response. The response to the counter motion shall be filed and served no later than the reply. The reply to the response to the counter motion shall be filed and served at least 2 business days before the hearing. A separate notice of hearing on counter motions is not required.
- (h) **Limit on hearing.** The court commissioner shall not hold a hearing on a motion before the deadline for an appearance by the respondent under Rule 12.
- (i)(k) Limit on order to show cause. An application to the court for an order to show cause shall be made only for enforcement of an existing order or for sanctions for violating an existing order. An application for an order to show cause must be supported by affidavit or other evidence sufficient to show cause to believe a party has violated a court order.

(i)(I) Hearings.

- (I)(1) The court commissioner shall not hold a hearing on a motion for temporary relief before the deadline for an appearance by the respondent under Rule 12.
- (I)(2) Unless the court commissioner specifically requires otherwise, when the statement of a person is set forth in an affidavit, declaration or other document accepted by the commissioner, that person need not be present at the hearing. The statements of any person not set forth in an affidavit, declaration or other acceptable document may not be presented

by proffer unless the person is present at the hearing and the commissioner finds that fairness requires its admission.

(m) **Motions to judge.** The following motions shall be to the judge to whom the case is assigned: motion for alternative service; motion to waive 90-day waiting period; motion to waive divorce education class; motion for leave to withdraw after a case has been certified as ready for trial; and motions in limine. A court may provide that other motions be-to considered by the judge.

(n) Objection to court commissioner's recommendation. A recommendation of a court commissioner is the order of the court until modified by the court. A party may object to the recommendation by filing an objection under Rule 108.

Committee Notes

The 2014 amendments changed the deadline in paragraph (c) from 5 business days to 7 days as part of the adoption of the federal "days-are-days" approach to calculating time. That is, intervening weekends and holidays are included in the calculation even for relatively short periods of time. The amendments also deleted "calendar" from paragraph (b), but the application of the 2014 reenactment of Rule 6 yields the same result. However, the amendments did not change the deadlines of two and three business days in paragraphs (c), (d) and (g). These remain exceptions to the general approach.